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THE KABUL TIMES

FOR SHEER
DELIGHT



VOL. VI, NO. 182

KABUL, SUNDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1967 (AQAB 13, 1967 S.H.)

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COSMOS BOMB COVER?

UK Space Expert Sees Possibility

LONDON, Nov. 5 (REUTER).—A British space expert said yesterday Soviet Union might be using their current Cosmos satellite launchings as a cover for testing a massive space bomb.

Kenneth Gatland, vice-president of the British Interplanetary Society, told reporters testing of the bomb appeared to have begun in September last year when satellites sent into low orbits exploded in space. These tests were not acknowledged by the USSR.

Gatland said it was believed the Soviets had been secretly developing an orbital bomb for more than five years.

Gatland's remarks followed an announcement in Washington Friday by American Defence Secretary Robert McNamara that intelligence experts had detected what might be tests of a Soviet orbital weapon capable of firing a nuclear warhead with a blast power up to three million tons of TNT.

Gatland said eight more Cosmos satellites sent into orbits similar to ones launched in September and November last year appeared to have tested an orbital platform from which a reentry vehicle—which in full development might contain a nuclear warhead—is fired back over the Soviet Union.

He said the Inter-Planetary Society thought these experiments could also mean that the Soviets were using the reentry capsule as a radar target for antiballistic missile practice over Soviet territory, or that they might be testing a new space craft capable of returning a space probe to earth after a flight round the moon.

Spanish Jet Crashes Near London; 12 Bodies Found

LONDON, Nov. 5, (Reuters).—A Spanish Caravelle jet airliner carrying 37 people crashed southwest of London last night on a flight from Malaga.

Police reported finding bodies at the crash scene, near Haslemere in Surrey.

The Iberia airlines plane was coming in to land at London airport when it crashed.

It was carrying 30 passengers and seven crew, an airport spokesman said.

A first report said 12 bodies had been recovered from the wreckage.

Police said the two-engine airliner crashed in an isolated area.

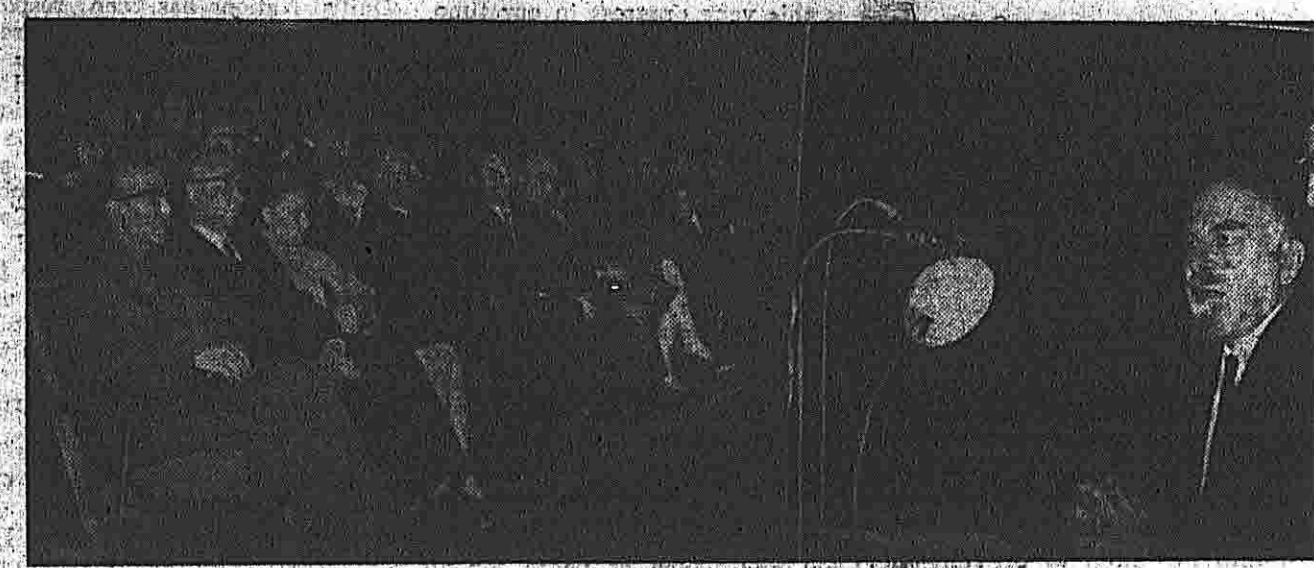
Fire brigades from three countries were called to the scene, where they set up emergency lighting.

It was not immediately known whether there were any survivors.

Wreckage from the airliner was spread over a wide area and the crash had started fires, a government spokesman said.

One report said there had been an explosion before the airliner crashed in a high area of heathland and pine trees.

The aircraft went off the radar screen at 2202 local time—eight minutes before it was due to land.



Victory Sytin Soviet screenplay writer speaks at the opening of the Soviet Film Festival at the Ariana Cinema. His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi (first row left) was among the notables who attended the ceremonies and saw the first feature, The Great Patriotic War, a documentary on World War II.

Space Bomb To Step Up U.S. Missile Defence Study

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, (Reuters).—Congressional committees will step up their investigation of U.S. missile defences and strategic weapon as a result of apparent Soviet testing of a potentially massive space bomb system, congressional sources said yesterday.

U.S. Secretary of Defence Robert McNamara disclosed Friday that a new Soviet Fractional Orbital Bombardment System FOBS could be ready for targeting against U.S. air bases next year.

There was no immediate public outcry from Congress, chiefly because key committees had been secretly briefed for several weeks on the Soviet space bomb development.

But privately many key members were not accepting McNamara's lack of alarm over the development. They feared the FOBS indicated increasing mili-

tary superiority in space. As one congressional source put it: "McNamara does not have anything to prove his case, and we do not have anything to prove our case, yet."

McNamara sought in his announcement to counter any fear of U.S. vulnerability to a Soviet orbital weapon. The space bomb, he said, unlike a ballistic missile, was not accurate enough for satisfactory use against U.S. offensive missile sites—the prime deterrent against a Soviet nuclear attack.

(Contd. on page 4)

UAK POW's Riot In Israel Camp; 1 Dead, 2 Wounded

TEL AVIV, Nov. 5, (Reuters).—A UAR prisoner was killed at a prisoner of war camp during riots in which two other prisoners and some military police were injured, it was announced here last night.

The disturbances broke out at the Atlith camp, halfway between Tel Aviv and Haifa last Monday.

More than 5,000 Egyptian officers and men, including nine generals, have been in the camp since the end of the June war, awaiting an agreement for an exchange of prisoners between the United Arab Republic and Israel.

The disturbances began at dusk when prisoners in one of the huts in the central POW camp rioted and refused to obey orders of the military police and stoned them the announcement alleged.

Warning commanders and a senior UAR officer tried to restore order but the prisoners started to dismantle the wire fence in a bid to break through.

The military police then opened fire, killing one prisoner and wounding two, the announcement said.

Several policemen were slightly injured and order was restored in the camp.

The announcement said the International Red Cross representative was informed and has since visited the camp.

Soviets Hold Special Meeting In Kremlin Hall

MOSCOW, Nov. 5 (AFP).—The joint "October Revolution" special session of the Central Committee and of the Supreme Soviet ended last night in the Kremlin Great Hall.

During this session most of the world communist leaders who came to Moscow for the November 7 celebrations addressed the session after Soviet Communist Party first secretary Leonid Brezhnev.

Before closing the session, Brezhnev said that the delegation heads who had not been able to speak would be able to do so during other anniversary ceremonies.

A Reuters despatch said Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev, Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin and President Nikolai Podgorny left here for Leningrad to take part in ceremonies marking the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The Soviet news agency Tass said they would spend one day in the city.

Leningrad and Moscow have been awarded the Order of the October Revolution, instituted a few days ago to mark the anniversary, Tass said.

De Gaulle May Ask UK To Take Associate EEC Status

PARIS, Nov. 5, (Reuters).—President de Gaulle of France at his press conference later this month, is expected to urge Britain to give serious reconsideration to a form of associate membership of the Common Market.

In the French view, such an offer holds out considerable economic inducements.

It could result in Britain exchanging with the Common Market tariff concessions for industrial goods up to 100 per cent.

The French President said at a luncheon in honour of Irish Prime Minister John Lynch said that new applicants should become associate, rather than full members of the European Community.

Some newspapers here interpreted this as meaning that France would veto any opening of negotiations with Britain and the other applicants, Norway, Denmark and Ireland.

But hints from authoritative circles in recent days suggest otherwise and indicate that the president will take a different task.

It is believed that he will reject out of hand the suspicion that France is adopting delay.

Vietnam Settlement Will Open Door To Peace: Thant

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 5.—United Nations Secretary General U Thant called again Saturday for solution of the Vietnam conflict in order that the door might be opened for other accords, including a Middle East settlement.

Assessing the world situation as he entered his seventh year as UN Secretary General, he told reporters that he considered the Vietnam problem to be "mainly responsible for the deterioration of the international situation."

He said: "If the Vietnam problem can be solved I am confident that there will be a very significant improvement in the international climate, which can lead to end generate, or facilitate a solution of other major problems."

Asked if he included the Middle East among the problems that a Vietnam solution would also help to solve, he said he did.

U Thant was reluctant to comment on the effect on the situation of the reported development by USSR of a Fractional Orbital Bombardment System.

He said he had received only press dispatches about this, and he did not think he was "technically competent" to assess the

move in terms of the outer space treaty, barring the use of the cosmos for military purposes.

"I want to be very sure that it is within the terms of reference of the scientific advisory committee," he said when asked if he would seek the views of this body of top technical consultants.

Friday was the sixth anniversary of his appointment as UN chief, succeeding the late Dag Hammarskjöld.

Earlier, Thant conferred for about an hour with United States Ambassador Arthur Goldberg about what Goldberg called "the whole range of problems." These included Vietnam and the Middle East.

More FLOSY, NLF Clashes Reported

BEIRUT, Nov. 5, (DPA).—New armed clashes between the rival nationalists in Aden were reported Saturday despite the ceasefire ordered by the Arab Federation army and the curfew imposed on the "Little Aden" district.

According to Radio Aden, the Arab army has set Tuesday as deadline by which all arms have to be given up.

Competent quarters here do not think, however, that the followers of the two nationalist organisations FLOSY and NLF will hand in the thousands of machine guns, mortars, and rapid firing weapons they possess.

British soldiers Saturday again showed restraint, as ordered, and avoided getting involved in the nationalists power struggle.

Dawi, Sherzai Reach Moscow

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—Senators Abdul Hadi Dawi, president of Meshrano Jirgah, and Sultan Mohammad Sherzai arrived in Moscow Thursday evening.

They were received at the airport by Arutunian, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Armenian SSR, a deputy to Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny and Gen. Mohammad Aref, Afghan ambassador in Moscow. Also present were Palesky, president of the council of nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, S.P. Kiktev, head of the Middle East Department in the USSR Foreign Ministry and Jlichev, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union.

Thursday evening Dawi presented Arutunian with His Majesty the King's message to President Podgorny issued on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the USSR.

FAO To Supply Fertiliser: Majid

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—The 14th conference of the World Food and Agriculture Organisation decided that chemical fertiliser, as an important factor in wheat production, should be provided to developing countries by the organisation.

This was said by Abdul Majid, president of the planning department in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Afghan delegate to the conference on arrival in Kabul Airport yesterday.

Majid said he informed the conference on measures taken for a general agricultural census of the country in accordance with FAO's plans for agricultural census in Middle East which should be completed by 1970.

Majid said the organisation's statistics department promised to provide assistance to Afghanistan to complete this project on time.

The two week conference attended by representatives from 114 countries discussed budgetary and administrative policies, the adoption of Arabic and German as working languages, and the appointment of a new director of the organisation.

Matters of policy will be discussed in a ministerial level conference to be held later, he said.

Senate, House Committees Meet

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—Meshrano Jirgah's Committee on Legal and Legislative Affairs yesterday met under the chairmanship of Senator Mohammad Amin Khogiani and discussed matters referred to it.

Wolest Jirgah's committees also met yesterday. The Committee on Cultural Affairs considered a number of proposals on literacy campaign put forward by committee members.

The Committee on Social Improvement debated working opportunities and conditions.

The Committee on Budgetary and Financial Affairs discussed international airports taxes.

The committee on International Affairs debated a protocol on an agreement on coordinating air transport regulations and submitted its views to the plenary session of the House.

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 5, (Reuters).—United States ambassador to the UN Arthur J. Goldberg said Saturday that the administration was very concerned by Soviet's reported development of a fractional orbital bombardment system (FOBS).

U Thant Presents Pazhwak 2 Gavels

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 5.—A ceremony was held in the office of the UN Secretary-General recently in which U Thant presented Ambassador Pazhwak of Afghanistan two gavels which were used by the Afghan diplomat in conducting the fifth special session on Southwest Africa and the emergency special session on the Middle East in the General Assembly this year.

He also presented Pazhwak books containing records of these sessions. The UN undersecretary Narasiman was also present during the ceremony.

The gavel for 21st session was presented to Ambassador Pazhwak at the end of the session in December, 1966.

Govt. Troops Take Over Bukavu From Mercenaries

KINSHASA, Nov. 5, (Reuters).—The town of Bukavu, in which foreign mercenaries had been entrenched since last August has fallen to Congolese national army troops, information minister Jean Jacques Kande said last night.

National army troops now completely controlled the town near the Rwanda border, he told Reuters.

Mercenaries led by Belgian Major Jean Schramme took Bukavu in August after a long march through the jungle following a revolt by mercenaries in July.

Official reports said Congolese armed troops had recently been exerting heavy pressure on the mercenaries and the 1,000 rebel Katangese soldiers with them in Bukavu.

Kande's statement came shortly after the Congolese press agency reported that mercenaries who this week invaded Katanga, in the southern Congo, were being routed and fleeing back to Portuguese Angola.

Indonesia Appeals For Foreign Investment

GENEVA, Nov. 5, (AFP).—Dr. Emil Salim, economic adviser to the acting president of Indonesia, General Suharto, yesterday appealed for investment from abroad on easy terms quickly to get the country's economy "on the move."

He told the Indonesian investment conference convened here by the U.S. press group Time-Life International, "all efforts are to be concentrated on getting our economy on the move. This requires sustained investment. Maintaining the existing level of per capita income will require investment in the neighbourhood of 9 to 12 per cent. of our national income."

He pointed out that resources were limited and time too short to mobilise domestic savings.

"It is understandable," Dr. Salim said, "if the government therefore looks to financial sources, already carrying a burden of \$240 million and backlog in its repayments. Now credits would

be justified only if they satisfied the so-called "Paris terms," including periods of seven years' grace.

Dr. Salim made the point that "Indonesia has the advantage of being unexploited. Its natural resources are still in the ground. The problems is to make the costs of exploitation so low that it becomes attractive enough to lure foreign capital."

"Foreign capitals is useful not only for exploitation but also for introducing new techniques of production, new methods in management."

"Foreign credits should be used only in areas in which private foreign investors are clearly not interested."

"The government puts high priority on agricultural development in its five-year plan for 1969-1973. Exploitation of our forests, opening new plantations, rice estates, all are activities highly attractive to the private investor."

"Development of agriculture requires fertiliser, cement for

irrigation, insecticides, petrochemical products, and the like. All these will find a ready market in our economy."

"Indonesia require transportation facilities at sea, on land and in the air. Industries producing spare parts will find high demand. There will be more intensive use of vehicles, stimulated by better airfields, ports and highways."

"Huge investment potentials are open in mining to meet the world demand for nickel, bauxite sulphur, oil and much else."

The government's priority scale in the five-year plan will include agricultural development, infrastructure, mining and the food and clothing industries.

"The important thing is not in what sector private investment comes but rather when it comes. The pressure of population will soon be felt in demand for new jobs. The burden of debt repayment requires that the economy move fast and produce higher income."



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EYE OPENER FOR ADEN

The announcement of an early British pull-out from Aden and South Arabia is an indication of the triumph of nationalist struggle there and also a sign of belated sober thinking in Britain. During recent weeks Britain has suffered a number of diplomatic setbacks at home and abroad. The Labour defeat in the by-elections, Lord Chalfont's alleged statement that Britain would reconsider her European commitments should she be refused entry into the Common Market and the criticisms raised against Foreign Secretary George Brown's public behaviour were incidents jeopardising to certain extent, the future of the Labour government.

Brown's decision for an early withdrawal from Aden should balance the test of prestige. For Aden nationalists the decision should open their eyes to the fact that the moment of trial of their solidarity and of their struggle to consolidate their gains is drawing nearer. It is regrettable to see the two major nationalist factions, the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) and the National Liberation Front (NLF) continue fighting each other in a needless struggle for power.

Following the British announcement leaders of the two rival nationalist factions broadcast separate appeals to their followers from Aden. Cairo to stop shooting at each other. Both Abdul Kawee Makawee, general secretary of FLOSY and Qasim El Shaabi of the NLF are

in Cairo to continue their reconciliatory talks. It is unfortunate that their appeals have done little to put an end to fighting between their followers in Aden.

Although the two leaders have agreed to set up an investigation committee to find out who actually started the fighting, it is important that steps should be taken to prevent the recurrence of the fighting. Not only is a permanent ceasefire between the two factions essential for the progress of the territory which will soon become independent, but efforts must be pooled to draw up plans for developing the country.

Before anything else is done the two factions must agree to form a provisional government to set up a governmental framework for the new state. United, the two factions stand a good chance of showing the world and their compatriots that what can be achieved by independent people exercising their own free will and using their man power and natural resources can never be achieved under foreign domination.

Struggle for personal power and discord between the factions will certainly help no one but the enemy. We hope that British withdrawal will be smooth and without further loss to life and property. We also hope that both nationalist factions will lay down their arms and unite to consolidate their independence and to build anew their country and their economic, social and political system.

Food For Thought

I must command myself to for-

give, understand, love, always.

—Shakespeare

Pazhwak's Fairfield University Speech

"But," as I have also said before, "human frailties and the weaknesses of human institutions are only one side of the picture of history and the human condition. There is also another side: the concept of progress. It is progress, and not perfection, which must be the yardstick of our assessment."

"What is important in my view to understand, however, is that it is this very progress in our time, this sudden convergence of forces, which is shaking the pillars of the old order, and in these circumstances, the United Nations has done much to bring two decades to a halt, the situation and to keep the violence of change from becoming the violence of self-destruction."

The aims of individuals and therefore the goals of nations and of international society are united to provide a happy life for mankind. All are aware that this will be possible only when justice and a lasting peace are established on this planet. The United Nations does provide us with the means by and large to achieve these aims and hence of peace for all mankind. The process may be slow, but the means are there. It is for us to use them properly.

The political limitations of the United Nations are regularly publicised and therefore well known. However, the achievements, both political and in other fields, which the Organisation records almost daily, are seldom brought to the attention of the public and therefore few people are aware of their existence.

The United Nations has been instrumental in giving national freedom to two-thirds of the population of the world. It has, on many occasions, filled the power vacuum left when colonial regimes relinquished control in newly established nations. With-

out the moderating and educating influence which older, more established nations can, through the existing channels of the United Nations, bring to bear upon leaders of less experienced states, these new governments would have been far less stable and more susceptible to all forms of subversion than they are at present.

Developments for which the United Nations has been responsible have taken place in areas which directly touch the daily lives of human beings. In the field of human rights, the United Nations has achieved what may be a major breakthrough with the adoption by the General Assembly in 1965 of the International Convention. This was reinforced in 1966 with the adoption of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. What is now needed, of course, is to expedite the enforcement and application of these agreements by all parties concerned.

At its present session, the General Assembly has already undertaken consideration of a Declaration and an International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Religious Intolerance. The success of the United Nations efforts in this area may have a great impact, not only in the field of human rights, but also in the liquidation of many situations where religious intolerance has been a cause of dangerous political conflicts among nations.

With its specialised agencies, the United Nations has set up standards of international progress in almost every field of human endeavour, and it has reared the structure of a world machinery of cooperation through its regional organisations.

In the legal field, it has developed new rules and codes in com-

pletely novel or rapidly developing fields of human endeavour where there is an urgent need for legal regulations. As an example, during its last regular session, the General Assembly reached agreement on a treaty regulating the exploration and use of outer space, the moon, and other celestial bodies—a document which came into force only two weeks ago and which may, in time, become the Magna Carta of Outer Space.

The General Assembly will, in the course of the 22nd session, undertake to reach agreement on a convention on the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. It is strongly hoped that during its current session, the Assembly will as well adopt a treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

In addition, the Assembly has before it an item dealing with the treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America which was concluded in February of this year and has since been subscribed to by 20 Latin American states. It should be hoped that such agreements will now come into existence in other regions of the world, thus assuring their effectiveness and the universal observance of such arrangements on behalf of all nations.

I should like to look forward to the observance of such measures by countries that are not represented in the United Nations at the present time, and also by those who are not yet parties to such agreements, in the interest of universal peace for all mankind.

The economic, social, and welfare measures undertaken by the United Nations, which comprise the major part of its expenditures, are too often ignored in public assessments of the effectiveness of the World Organisation.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

"Aden and Southern Arabia on the Threshold of Independence" was the title of the editorial in yesterday's *Heywood*. During the last few days a series of favourable developments have taken place concerning Aden and the South Arabian Federation as a whole.

Listing these developments, the editorial said, first certain important accords have been reached as a result of direct contacts in Cairo between the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) and the National Liberation Front.

This is important, for without such an agreement there would be a greater chance of clash between the two rival nationalist factions after the Federation attained full independence, said the editorial.

The other development is the decision of Britain, as the administering power, to get out of South Arabia by the middle of this month, thus advancing the date the area was to get independence by two months.

It is important to note that the struggle launched by the South Arabian nationalists has resulted not only in fostering greater unity and consolidation between rival factions but has also forced Britain to advance the date of independence.

Yesterday's *Arts* carried an editorial stressing the need to improve secondary road conditions in northern Afghanistan.

It is encouraging to note that Baghlan, Kunduz and Takhar are making rapid progress both in industry and agriculture. But it is somewhat distressing to see that secondary roads there are generally in very poor shape.

The only vehicles that can travel over the area are Soviet jeeps and Land Rovers, what are called roads in the area are nothing but animal trails which have been beaten throughout the ages.

Even these tracks are not smooth. Subjected to floods, they run mostly through very uneven and rugged terrain.

On the other hand these roads are very important in bolstering the areas economy. The editorial called on the public works authorities to take immediate action to improve these roads.

This may involve technical and financial difficulties beyond the means of the ministry at present. However, the job may prove less burdensome if the governors en-

courage people to provide the necessary labour.

The Ministry of Public Works could then provide the machinery and the Spinzar Company, the prime user of these roads, could supply the necessary materials for improving road conditions in the north.

The paper carried a letter to the editor stressing the need for opening

a night college. There are quite a number of people who have been unable to continue their education in the university. At the same time they desire to learn even though they have to work for a living.

It is only appropriate that such a college be opened to cater to the needs of those who crave for higher education.



Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi is considering a cabinet reshuffle before the beginning of the new parliamentary session on November 13, *The Times of India* reported.

She will resign as foreign minister, a post which she herself took over after M.C. Chagla's resignation last September, the report said.

The Indian Prime Minister intended to appoint former Foreign Minister, Swaran Singh, who is at present Defence Minister to his former office.

As his possible successor the paper said that Food Minister Jagjivan Ram was under consideration.

If Ram was appointed, the present minister for parliamentary affairs, Ram Subhag Singh, would be made his successor.

Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko warned that "our nuclear-rocket sword will immediately descend on the head of the aggressors as soon as they dare attack the Soviet Union."

Writing in the Red Army newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of October revolution, Grechko gave an outline of the capacity and the nature of the Soviet armed forces.

"We have created a really mighty and a really popular army, and military organisation of a new, socialist type," the Marshal said.

The Soviet armed forces possessed nuclear weapons from warheads of small calibre to mighty thermonuclear bombs with a TNT equivalent of several dozen megatons.

The artillery salvo of a modern division was 30 times greater than that of a division in 1939 even with-

out counting nuclear weapons, the defence minister wrote.

The bomb loads of modern planes exceeded five times the capabilities of prewar planes.

All this was serving the task of keeping "the combat readiness of the USSR armed forces at peak level. No circumstances no ventures of the imperialists should catch us unawares," Grechko added.

King Hussein's current visit to the United States "is historic and decisive for future American-Arab relations and even for the cause of peace in the Middle East, the newspaper *Addustour*, considered a government organ in Amman, wrote editorially Friday.

The newspaper added the aim of Hussein's visit was to achieve a just and peaceful settlement to the Middle East crisis and also to attempt to seek arms for Jordan.

Referring to the effect of next year's presidential elections on America's Middle East policy, the paper said "we shall be surprised if the Jordanian monarch succeeds in persuading American leaders to adopt a just peace plan in the Middle East, and we shall be even more surprised if the King succeeds in persuading Washington to supply Jordan with aircraft."

The paper added "the next step to be taken by the Arab states depends on the success of the talks between Hussein and Johnson."

Addustour concluded "we are not threatening the United States when we say Jordan-American relations are at the crossroads. Jordan is simply warning the U.S. and this is the purpose of Hussein's visit."

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Disarmament Conference Enters New Phase

The Geneva disarmament conference is entering a new and possibly final phase of negotiations to produce an agreed draft treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons.

The phase coincides with the arrival in Geneva Sunday of chief U.S. disarmament negotiator William Foster, who is resuming leadership of his delegation while his deputy, Adrian Fisher, goes to New York as a U.S. delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

In Washington last week a State Department spokesman said the U.S. delegation will be entering on discussions with the Soviet delegation "taking into account the principles proposed by the European Atomic Energy Community" following almost two months of intensive consultations within the six-nation body and within the permanent council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

These principles have been addressed to the negotiation of articles three of the projected treaty, dealing with international inspection and control measures to be sure the treaty is being honoured by its signatories.

The article still is blank in the draft nonproliferation treaty introduced by the United States

and the Soviet Union August 24. Meanwhile the co-chairmen are simultaneously pushing forward with discussions concerning the multiplicity of draft amendments now before the disarmament committees as suggested improvements in the draft nonproliferation treaty.

Brazil and Nigeria introduced such amendments last week, adding to the conference table which already included draft amendments from Sweden, Mexico, the United Arab Republic, Romania and Italy.

Most of the suggestions from the unaligned nations have laid varying degrees of stress on the three distinct desires:

1. To introduce more balance into the treaty by strengthening the obligations of the nuclear powers to disarm. Backers generally feel this should be done by moving the obligation to work toward early further measures of nuclear arms control and disarmament from the draft treaty's preamble into the operative part of the treaty—thus giving it what they call "juridical" weight.

2. A clear statement and understanding that nothing in the treaty must discriminate against countries which forswear nuclear weapons or hinder them from enjoying all the benefits of the

peaceful applications of nuclear power.

This is coupled with a desire that such countries remain free to develop their own independent technology, wherever it does not run counter to the aims of the treaty.

3. Assurances by the nuclear powers that will refrain from use, or threat of use, of nuclear force against nonnuclear weapon states. Nigeria has even suggested that nuclear signatories agree to come to the aid of threatened or attacked nonnuclear weapon states if the latter ask for help.

While the United States has recognised this concern about security as a serious and legitimate one, it has maintained that the treaty itself is not the appropriate instrument for satisfying it. The conference co-chairmen have promised to bring before the conference their recommendations for dealing with this question.

There is a general air of determination to push ahead with the remaining negotiations at the present session in the hope that it can produce an agreed draft nonproliferation treaty in time for the document to go before this year's United Nations General Assembly.

(U.S. SOURCES)

Implications Of Keeping The Peace

Is the end of the cold war a fool's paradise? It is widely assumed that the conflict between Russia and America, which dominated world politics from 1947 to 1963, is now all over bar some growing.

It is also assumed that the job of keeping the peace in the next generation will therefore be much easier. Unfortunately, even leaving Vietnam aside, there is plenty of evidence that it may be nothing of the sort.

The unpleasant probability is that peace will be harder to maintain in the 1970s than it was during the bluff and counterbluff of the cold war.

The combatants of the cold war rattled their rifle bolts a great deal, and onlookers were duly horrified. But the plain fact, proved again and again, was that the safety catches were on. Whatever they said, in practice America and Russia reversed Clausewitz—they made sure that their war of interests was carried on by other means—strictly diplomatic and political ones.

Russia made no attempt to roll back the frontiers of Russian influence in Hungary in 1956. Khrushchev scuttled from Cuba when President Kennedy challenged him. From Suez in 1956 to the Middle East in 1967 the superpowers showed that they were determined to limit any conflict that could possibly involve them.

The situation in the 1970s will be a great deal more complicated. This is partly because of China. Nobody knows whether China, ten years

from now, will be more bellicose than the giants of today.

The trouble is that the world system looks like being less controlled in the next decade than it has been in the last ten years. Today there are two superpowers. By the mid-1970s, if things go wrong, there could be four, and perhaps five.

Superficially at least, it looks as if the result of a generation of policies since 1945 will be to have resurrected, on a global scale, the "concert of powers"—it was really a cacophony—that led Europe to catastrophe in the past.

One of the new powers will no doubt be China. By the mid-1970s, on the American's own calculations, China will have missiles that can hit the United States. Yet in all but nuclear armory China is unlikely to be a real competitor of the superpowers.

In general industrial power it certainly cannot rival them. The great industrial leader of the East—and even it is almost bound to be something more than an industrial leader—is Japan. So far Japan's growth has been treated as just one more economic miracle among so many others. But it is becoming clear that it is a great deal more.

Today Japan has twice the population and twice the rate of growth of West Germany. It is doing rather more than doubling its real national income every decade. Very soon it will have the steel capacity of West Germany and Britain combined. Steel by itself is no longer an ade-

quate measure of economic power. Nor, alone, are ships. But Japan is also surging ahead in many of the more important technological products of the new age. If its performance is maintained for a few years more it will be enough to put it in a class nearer to that of Russia than that of any single west European country. Unless Japan's economy goes badly wrong, a new mini superpower is in the making.

That adds two new entrants to the balancing act. Just possibly Europe will be a third. If western Europe unites it will still, in sheer statistics, dwarf Japan. On the whole, the odds are growing that the Europeans will start moving towards unity again after General de Gaulle has left the scene. But they are only fairly narrow odds. Europe is the most doubtful aspirant to great-power status in the 1970s.

A number of conclusions follow from these extrapolations of things already happening under our eyes. One is that in the 1970s there will be two nodal points of world conflict, not one.

In the 1950s the high tension lines ran straight from Moscow to Washington through Europe. Europe, ruined as it was in 1946, was the greatest reservoir of unmobilised power in the world; even in defeat it remained the chief cockpit of conflict.

But if China and Japan take great strides forward in the next decade, the hub of world politics will almost certainly continue to shift to Asia.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Af 100
Classified: per line, bold type Af 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATE

Yearly Af 1000
Half-Yearly Af 500
Quarterly Af 300

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 40
Half-Yearly \$ 20
Quarterly \$ 15

USSR FILM FESTIVAL OPENED

The weeklong festival of Russian films opened here yesterday at 6 p.m. in the Ariana Cinema with the showing of *The Patriotic War*, a documentary on World War II.

Speeches were exchanged between Mohammad Akbar Shalizi, director of Afghan Films and Victor Sytin, director for feature films of the Soviet Cinematography Committee.

Shalizi and Sytin spoke of the good neighbourly relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, and of the role of cultural exchanges in promoting international understanding.

The audience at the first showing included His Royal Highness Mar- shal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, cabinet members, high ranking officials and

members of the diplomatic corps. Sytin, a well-known screenplay writer and two Soviet actresses came to Kabul to participate in the festival.

Klara Loutchko, an actress with 15 years of experience has starred in most of the 20 movies in which she has acted.

A graduate of Moscow Theatre Institute she has visited 21 countries to open Soviet film festivals.

"My most successful movie, *Miss Lout Chko* said was *Brother and Sister*, an adaptation of work by William Shakespeare."

The other actress of the three-member party is a veteran worker in films, who has acted in 36 films. "The musical, *My Love*, has been

my biggest success," she said. Sytin is a fairly newcomer to the Soviet film industry. He took to writing screenplays mostly for comedies, five years ago.

So far he has written screenplays for 15 films, most of them shot by Moscow Films, one of the largest ones of the 21 Soviet motion picture studios.

The Ariana Cinema will devote itself entirely to showing of Russian movies this week. The movies scheduled to be shown are *The Great Patriotic War*, *Kidnapping of a Caucasian*, *Watch Out For The Automobile*, *The Elusive Avengers*, *Warships Blow Up In The Port*, *The Sleeping Beauty* and *Love Clawed Tigers*.



Protecting Florence Against Floods

Florence, the golden city of the renaissance, has risen again from the cataclysm of flood of a year ago—although the effects may take many years to cure.

To the visitor, Florence glitters with its rich medieval madonnas and angels back on show, jewellers and craftsmen's boutiques sparkling, and freshly-painted bars and restaurants doing a roaring trade.

Only earthworks on the river banks and an occasional rat on two or three metres earthworks on the ochre walls of the ancient palazzos, recall that day last November when the river Arno went wild.

Out behind the brilliant facade, like the mud which still lies in dark forgotten corners, are serious economic and reconstruction problems, uneasiness and fear for the future of the city itself.

It all started with the rain—on October of almost continuous downpour which the water-re-

epellant Turcan soil could not absorb. The normally sluggish Arno rose at four a.m. on the catastrophic day and 50 cubic metres of water and oil swept through the city.

Twenty-four hours later it was gone, leaving 50,000 cubic metres (about 23 million cubic feet) of yellow mud, several people drowned, 45,000 people homeless, 40,000 cars wrecked, 18,000 shops bars ruined and hundreds of paintings, ancient books, statues and art objects damaged or destroyed.

From all over the world came and bars ruined and hundreds of paintings, ancient books, statues and art objects damaged or destroyed. From all over the world came and bars ruined and hundreds of paintings, ancient books, statues and art objects damaged or destroyed.

Florence is now more vulnerable to floods than ever. The most urgent defence work, the

repair and strengthening of the river banks and dredging of its bed is still far from finished and unlikely to be so before the end of the winter.

The city administration is organising a flood early warning system. But asked what would happen after rains like last year's, a spokesman threw up its hands and said, "we'll just have to hope it won't happen."

High water comes about once every ten years and bad floods about once a century.

For long-term protection, a government commission has proposed the building of six reservoirs upstream on the Arno and its tributaries and a number of dry "basins" which would take additional flood water.

The project, which would cost 55,000 million lire (about 26 million sterling) and take at least 5 years to complete, would banish the fear of floods forever. But the plan has not yet been approved.

Italians Win 1st Place In Pop Song Festival

An Italian entry—per Una Donna—was Wednesday declared the winner of Brazil's second international pop song festival in Rio de Janeiro to hoots and jeers from an audience of 20,000.

The Austrian and Japanese entries had been audience favourites in the competition.

Catcalls drowned out the announcer when they were awarded sixth and fifth places respectively. People jumped over their seats to embrace Austrian singer Peter Horsten and Japan's Mia Makao and showed their displeasure at the placings.

The United States entry *The World Goes On*, took second place.

Brazil's Margarida was placed third and Britain's Celebration fourth.

Neither the winning or runner up singers were able to repeat their songs due to the loudly protesting crowd.

But the Brazil entry was sung twice with the whole audience joining it.

Hugh Flakner, who sang the Jamaican entry *The Love You Give Me*, was acclaimed the best singer of the festival.

Israel's Geula Gill was acclaimed the "international revelation" for her singing of *Is It True*, while the prize for the best arrangement went to Quincy Jones of the United States for *The World Goes On*.

Marcello di Martino composer of the music for *Per Una Donna*, gave credit for the success to E. Perreta, who wrote the lyrics and singer Jimi Fontana.

The poetry of Perreta... and the interpretation of Fontana were the kings which carried *Per Una Donna* to victory," he said.

UN SPONSORS UNDERSTANDING EXHIBITIONS

By A Staff Writer

The history department of the Teacher Training Academy in cooperation with UNESCO, UNICEF and the Japanese embassy in Kabul has organised a special exhibition of life in Japan and Afghanistan called a Historic Perspective.

The exhibition is being held in accordance with UNESCO's International Understanding Programme which aims at fostering knowledge about the world.

The idea came about 15 years ago, said Aminullah Amin chief of the history department at the Academy. Since then international understanding is being taught in many countries.

In Afghanistan this is the first time such a programme is being taken up. The programme was sparked by the visit, earlier this year, by a UNESCO representative.

Two 12th grade classes of boys and girls, are taking part in the exhibition, Amin said.

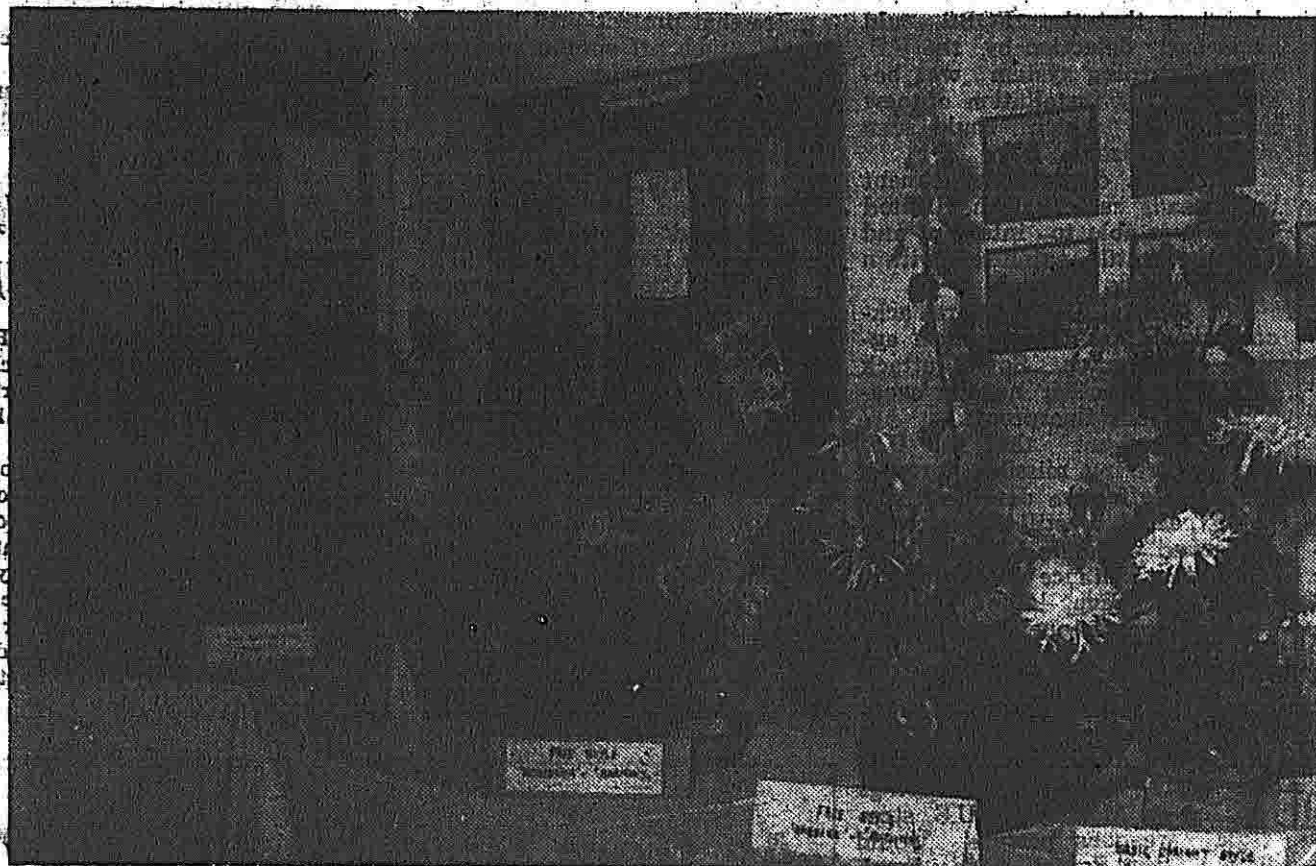
The girls have studied Japanese cuisine, fashion, flower arrangement and indoor decoration and the boys have studied the history arts religion, geography, agriculture and industry of Japan.

At the opening ceremony guests were welcomed among others by a kimono clad girl and judo uniformed boy.

Pictures of life in Japan were given to the Academy by the Japanese embassy.

UNICEF gave the academy pictures of UN development programme activities promoting farming and agricultural industry.

The purpose of the show is to promote understanding between Japan, and Afghanistan, Amin said.



Japanese flower arrangements are admired all over the world.

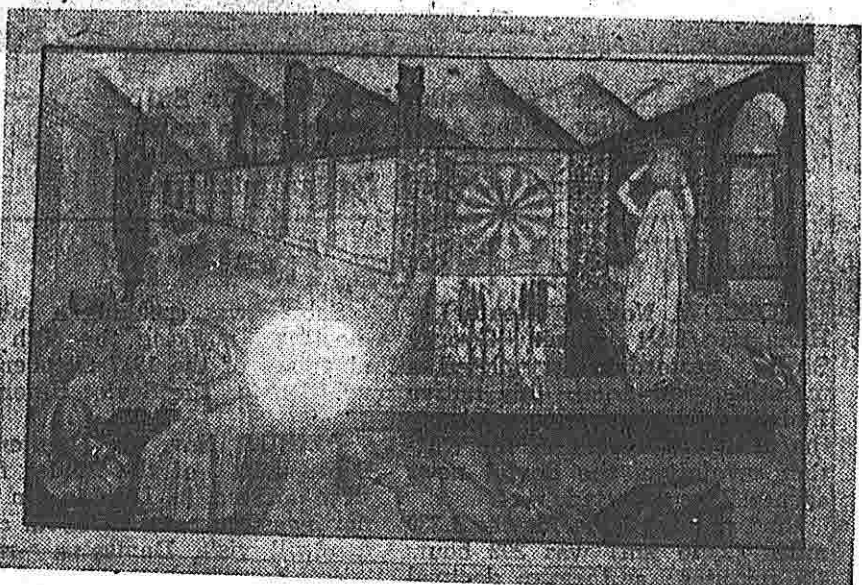


Scenes of cultural activities in Japan.

US Volunteers Display Art Work



Afghan Walls



Friday Mosque

An exhibition featuring art work by two American Peace Corps volunteers in Afghanistan opened Wednesday at the U.S. Cultural Centre in Share nau.

The exhibition of weavings by Mrs. Nina Arnold and paintings by Jerry Spurgat will remain open to the public until November 9.

Both artists are Peace Corps volunteer teachers in Herat and soon will be completing two years' service and returning to the United States. The volunteers' art work reflect their impressions of Herat.

Mrs. Arnold's nine offerings centre around contemporary themes. They are free in form

and somewhat airy in texture.

She holds an art education degree from Southern Illinois University and has displayed her works in several art shows in the United States, including the 1965 Massachusetts National Art Show.

Spurgat's work—seven oil paintings—show his keen interest in Herat motifs. He has studied psychology at Michigan State University, and has taken courses in drawing. Spurgat has exhibited in the gallery at Grand Rapids, Michigan, and had his first one-man show in 1964 at Michigan State University.

The exhibition is sponsored by the U.S. Information Service.

Of Mountains, Deserts And Rolling Hotels

Special To Kabul Times

"Afghanistan is a country of attractive scenery, gigantic mountains and wide deserts, inhabited by people who have preserved the noble traditions of natural friendliness, hospitality and chivalry."

The above were the sentiments expressed by Dr. Max Reisch, the leader of the tour group in a Rolling Hotel, now on a visit to Afghanistan.

Dr. Reisch who served under Field Marshal Rommel of Germany for two years in his campaigns of World War II in African deserts is the author of a book "Mavsafile Afrika" on the war and his hero Field Marshal Rommel.

Rommel who is considered as the cleanest General of German Army admired by friends and enemies alike for his brilliant tactics and daring exploits was ultimately defeated by another war hero of world fame Field Marshal Montgomery of Great Britain.

Dr. Reisch who was an officer under his command is still very much energetic and methodic, preserving still the techniques and philosophy of his old mentor—Field Marshal Rommel—to roll and storm into different regions, not of course, with guns and cannons but with a huge vehicle equipped with a giant trailer, called Rolling Hotel. The Hotel carries and accommodates about 40 passengers, complete with a kitchen and sleeping cabins.

Dr. Reisch and the publicity manager of the tour, Von Bienenstamm, said, "Fascinated by the charms of Afghanistan our Rolling Hotel visits

this country every year.

"Every time we find ourselves drawn more and more towards Afghanistan not only because of the beauty nature has endowed it with but because its people have still kept up the noble traditions like hospitality, generosity and friendliness."

Dr. Reisch and von Bienenstamm added "What impressed us more was that we did not find any Afghan begging as in many countries nor did anybody look at our pockets as a source from which steal something. They received only what they had earned and deserved."

Dr. Reisch said "The roads in Afghanistan are the best in Asia and even better than many of the European countries. It is the only country where our drivers, the satisfaction of our tourist passengers, can make one hundred km per hour."

Dr. Reisch in reply to another question described as superb the old bazaars, cities, koochi (nomad) life, historical monuments and the market day.

Dr. Reisch and Von Bienenstamm both said that it will not be in future once in a year as now that we will visit Afghanistan. We are going to have more frequent trips to this country as more and more people learn of our tours and the charms of Afghanistan."

The group has so far visited Herat, Kandahar, Kabul, Sarobi, Bamian and Bande Amir and has left Kabul for Ghazni, Bost and Lashkargah before crossing Spin-Boldak to Baloo-chistan.

While on way to Bamian and Bande Amir in Afghan tour cars the party saw drastic changes in the weather and in geography.

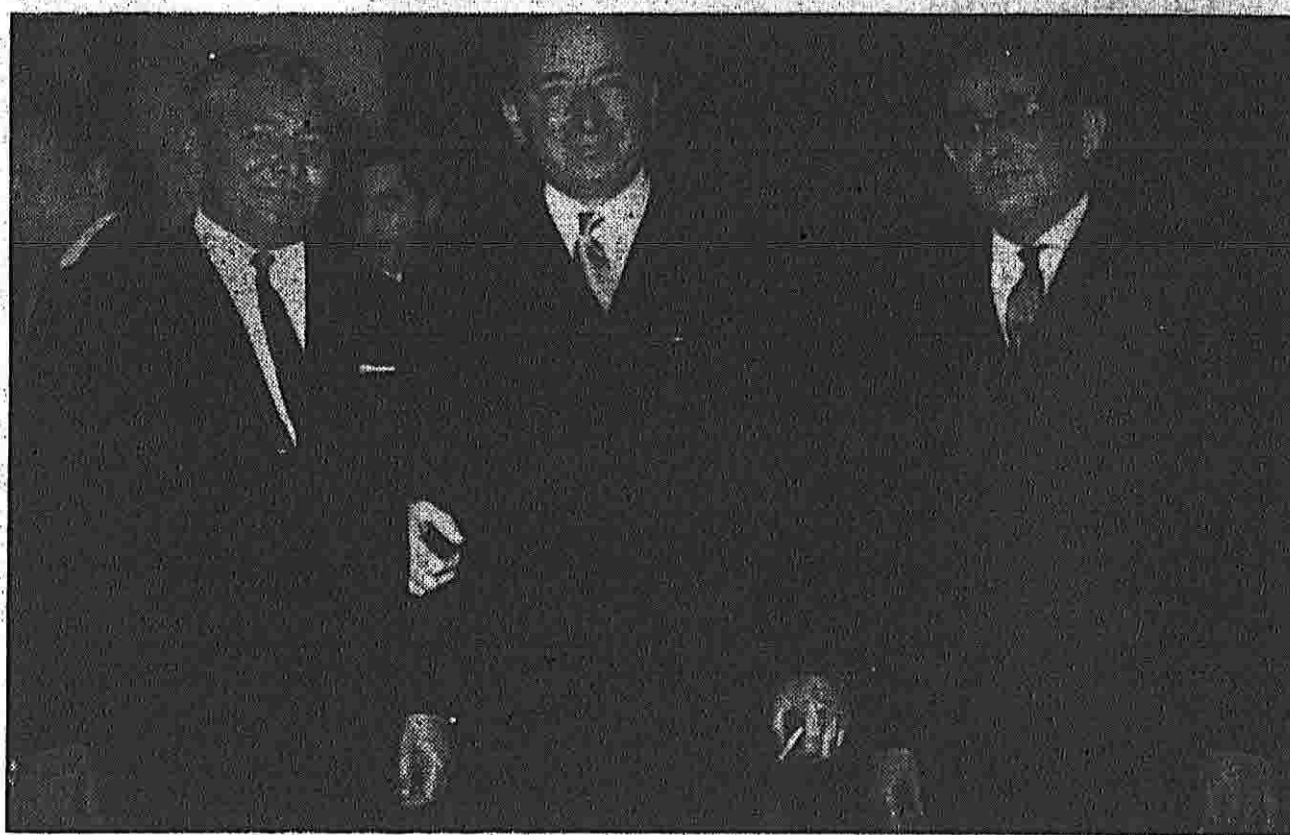
They got stuck up in snow but weathered the storm with a smile on their faces.

Dr. Reisch said, "I have been through many storms and I like it especially in the deserts. Deserts are always enchanting to me. They empower me."

Dr. Reisch went into a meaningful pause for some moments, then hooting his Rolling Hotel's horn, and started his journey down towards Ghazni to see the ruins of another monarch's and general's dream—Mahmood of Ghazni.



The Rolling Hotel at a campsite in Kabul



Afghan Ambassador in Prague, Dr. Sul tan Ahmad Popal, (first left), recently held a reception at the Afghan embassy to mark the anniversary of the Afghan-Czech friendship treaty. On Popal's right are Czech foreign minister (centre) and Zakhistal, an official of Czech foreign ministry.

World News In Brief

MOSCOW, Nov. 5, (Reuters).—Hungarian taxi driver Gyorgy Sirilla yesterday completed a marathon run from his native Budapest to Moscow to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Russian revolution, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

His running time for the 1,330 miles (2,215 km) was 202 hours six minutes and seven decimal four seconds.

Sirilla set out five weeks ago. Two Leningrad marathoners, Oleg Los and Grigori Kolgashkin, joined him in Kiev.

From Kursk to Moscow the trio were accompanied by Pyotr Bolotnikov, an internationally-known Soviet distance runner.

MOSCOW, Nov. 5, (Reuters).—United Arab Republic Vice President Ali Sabri thanked the Soviet Union for its moral and material support to the Arab countries in their struggle against Israeli aggression.

No Changes In UK Policy: Kiesinger

BONN, Nov. 5, (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger said Friday that British Prime Minister Harold Wilson had sent him a personal message denying that Britain planned major European policy changes if it failed to get into the Common Market.

The Chancellor was asked at a press conference whether the British foreign office denial of remarks attributed to Britain's Common Market negotiator Lord Chalfont had removed uneasiness and speculation about what lay behind them.

British press reports had said that in a private briefing Lord Chalfont threatened the withdrawal of British troops in West Germany and recognition of East Germany if Britain's way into the Common Market were blocked.

Chancellor Kiesinger said: "I had not the slightest occasion during my talks in London to think that the British government was considering alternatives on the line of these alleged anoves."

Weather Forecast

Skies over the Salang and the central regions will be partly overcast. Yesterday the warmest region was Kandahar with a high of 27 C, 80 F. The coldest was Sharak with a low of -7 C, 19 F. Wind speed was recorded at 6 knots (9 mph) in Kabul.

The temperature in Kabul at 9:30 a.m. was 11 C, 52 F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	18 C	1 C
	64 F	34 F
Herat	22 C	4 C
	72 F	39 F
Kunduz	24 C	9 C
	75 F	48 F
North Salang	4 C	-2 C
	39 F	28 F
	72 F	43 F
Khost	22 C	6 C



ARIANA CINEMA
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. Russian film
KIDNAPPING OF A CAUCASIAN
PARK CINEMA
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film
ATILLA
ZAINAB CINEMA
At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9:30 p.m. American film
VENTO

Sabri was speaking a jubilee meeting marking the 50th anniversary of the 1917 October revolution in the Soviet Union.

BEIRUT, Nov. 5, (Reuters).—Some units of the Soviet fleet have arrived in Latakia, on the northwestern coast of Syria on a goodwill visit, Damascus radio reported yesterday.

Ships of the Soviet Union's Mediterranean fleet arrival at Egyptian ports nine days ago for what Egyptian officials described as a "cordial visit."

Home Briefs

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—The 40 metre wide one kilometre road connecting the northern highway to the eastern highway through Ansari Wat has been levelled and will shortly be asphalted.

The construction of the transit way involved building a bridge and culverts.

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—The road from Shah Sang to Nour Mohammad Shah Maina has been paved by the Municipal corporation. The pavement area covers 11,000 sq. metres.

KABUL, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—A basketball tournament opened yesterday in Kabul University gymnasium.

The University basketball team will play against schools and other sports clubs during the tournament.

KUNDUZ, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—Twelve people were seriously injured when a brick oven exploded. The oven had been heating for seven hours when the explosion occurred. The condition of the injured is reported to be improving.

FAIZABAD, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—Red Crescent Society missions arrived in Badakhshan and Uruzgan to distribute aid to the provinces poor. Aid includes clothing food stuff and fuel for winter.

Herat, Nov. 5, (Bakhtar).—Herat city municipal corporation has donated Af. 100,000 to the provincial public health department to construct a mother and child centre there. The cost of the Af. 1,000,000 centre has been covered mainly by private donations.

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Af. 110.

Tshombe Won't Be Extradited From Algeria: Lawyer

CHICAGO, Nov. 5, (Reuters).—A Chicago lawyer said yesterday he had been notified by Algeria's ambassador to the United Nations Tewfi Bouartouri, that Algeria would not extradite former Congolese Premier Moïse Tshombe to the Congo.

The lawyer, Louis Kutner, an expert in international law, has been acting as general counsel for Tshombe's wife, Ruth.

Tshombe was kidnapped last June aboard a chartered plane and taken to Algeria.

His extradition to the Congo was demanded by Congolese President Joseph Mobutu and subsequently the Algerian Supreme Court announced the former Congolese Premier would be extradited.

Tshombe, however, was kept in jail in Algeria and the extradition proceedings have never been carried out.

Kutner, working behind the scenes, said he had fought the case on the basis of article nine of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights providing that "none shall be subjected to arbitrary, detention or exile."

The Chicago lawyer also filed a writ of habeas corpus with the United Nations.

De Gaulle

(Cont'd. from page 1)
ing tactics on the British application.

He will stress that it is only proper for the six to agree first among themselves on what terms British membership would be acceptable and on the problems posed by sterling and integration of British agriculture to the market.

He may then go on to outline his thinking on the question of associate membership, and probably suggest that the applicant government gives serious reconsideration of a form of associate membership provided in article 238 of the Rome Treaty.

A few weeks ago, Finance Minister Michel Debre, with the approval of President de Gaulle, suggested association between Britain and the Common Market accompanied by a special commercial treaty.

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Afghan Week In Review:

Etemadi Instructed To Form New Government

The announcement from the Royal Secretariat last Wednesday that His Majesty the King had instructed Noor Ahmad Etemadi, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs in the outgoing government of Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal to form the new government climaxed the news of the week.

The announcement from the Royal Secretariat said that in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the 46 year-old premier designate will introduce the members and the policy of his government to the Wolesi Jirgah and seek its vote of confidence.

After he receives such a vote a Royal Decree on his appointment as Prime Minister and Royal Decrees on the appointment of the ministers of his cabinet will be issued by His Majesty.

Etemadi has a 21 year record for diplomatic and governmental service. He was a member of the commission which drafted the new Afghan Constitution in 1963-64 and he later served in the 1964 Loya Jirgah for the same purpose.

Etemadi's instructions come at an important time in our national development, signified in a message by His Majesty on Teachers' Day and later in his remarks to a group of educators.

"Today, as our country passes through a decisive phase in its history, the duties of teachers are graver than ever before," said the message read last Sunday by the minister of education to a large and distinguished gathering at Zainab Theatre.

His Majesty said the Constitution which considers free education the right of all citizens of Afghanistan also requires united efforts consolidate the principles of democracy and to build a progressive and prosperous society.

In the evening His Majesty, while receiving the representatives of the country's educators, said that education plays an important role in the changes that have come to the country. He said it was the duty of every Afghan citizen to take part in preserving and strengthening democracy.

Teachers' Day has been marked in the country now for several years. On this day the country has a chance to focus its attention upon the important role of education and teaching.

Defence Study

(Cont'd. from page 1)
He said he thought the FOBS was designed for use against bases of the U.S. nuclear bombers fleet.

Furthermore he said that the advantage that the FOBS could avoid early detection by the U.S. missile warning system was being offset by installation of new installations which could scan over the horizon.

The U.S. defence department has already said that the United States was able to intercept and destroy hostile satellites within certain ranges.

But Friday, McNamara acknowledged that U.S. defence against a massive Soviet attack by FOBS or other nuclear weapons was not foolproof.

His argument that the U.S. counter-striking missile force is the most effective deterrent was not expected to still the already concerned voices in Congress who allege that reliance on a counter-strike still leaves large U.S. population centres open to annihilation.

Senator Henry Jackson, chairman of the military applications subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, said previously scheduled hearings opening on Monday on U.S. strategic weapons posture would take up the Soviet space bomb development.

By A Staff Writer
Plans to train more teachers are being revised.

As Afghanistan gradually adopts the concepts of mass education, the problem of providing more able and efficient teachers becomes more acute. Thus more emphasis is being placed on having better teachers' training institutions to provide competent teachers for all levels of education.

At same time it becomes imperative for our school children to acquire the kind of education and philosophy necessary for our conditions of life.

While a new government has been

announced and the Prime Minister designate is busy forming his cabinet, the country is working on its development schemes with the hope that these plans will be further accelerated when the new leadership takes over.

Economic news of the week had it that the Afghan Electric Institute will start extending a distribution grid to cover new residential areas built in Kabul and those to be built in the next five years.

Kabul has now more than 150,000 kilowatts of power at its disposal but it cannot be used because of the restrictive capacity of the present distribution grids.

CRITICISM OPENS FAO BIENNIAL CONFERENCE

ROME, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has opened its policymaking biennial conference here yesterday with strong criticism of alleged bureaucracy and extravagance a top talking point.

Members from all 114 member nations attended yesterday formal opening by Indian Director General Binay Ranjan Sen. Three weeks of working sessions begin on Monday amid controversy over streamlining the whole organisation and its Rome headquarters.

Delegates will debate a highly critical report on FAO organisation—claimed to be bureaucratic, top-heavy and extravagant. The report was compiled by an efficiency team commissioned by the FAO itself.

These issues are expected to weigh heavily on the outcome of elections for the post of director-general, held by Dr. Sen since 1965. Dr. Sen, who draws salary and allowances totalling \$38,000 (13,500 sterling), is seeking another two year term.

US Support Of Kennedy Round Tariff Assured

GENEVA Nov. 5, (AFP).—David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, told a Swiss newspaper Saturday he believed the U.S. congress would not renounce the spirit of this summer's Kennedy Round agreement for international tariff cuts.

Rockefeller, who is attending a conference on private investment in Indonesia, told the Gazette de Lausanne: "I cannot believe Congress will renounce the commitments undertaken by the U.S. government at Geneva. It will realise that protectionist measures would touch off similar measures by other countries, which in the end would be very harmful for the United States economy. I am certain that no serious steps will be taken. Already some groups have got together in the business world to defend the results of free trade policy."

He was also asked to expand on his ideas for free trade association between the U.S. Canada and Britain.

Rockefeller replied: "like most people on both sides of the Atlantic, I think it desirable that Britain should become a member of the European Common Market. Only if Britain finds she has no chance of joining, can this (Atlantic) idea turn into a plan."

He added: Personally I see nothing against the other EFTA countries joining any future Atlantic free trade zone."

Kenya, Ethiopia Leaders Meet

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 5, (DPA).—Visiting President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and Emperor Haile Selassie held talks yesterday at the Jubilee Palace on establishing closer economic and political links between their two countries.

Their neighbour Somalia was also discussed and the improved relations in recent weeks with both Ethiopia and Kenya figured prominently in the discussions about Somalia.

Kenyatta was said to have briefed the Emperor on his recent agreements at Arusha with the Somalia Prime Minister aimed at ending the border war between the two countries.

ATS Launching Postponed

CAPE KENNEDY, Nov. 5 (Reuters).—The launching of America's Applications Technology Satellite 3 was delayed for another few hours last night after a fault was discovered in ground equipment servicing the spacecraft's Atlas-Agena rocket.

The postponement was called after a power line connected with the liquid oxygen loading system started sparking. An examination showed that several cables were damaged, space officials said.

The ATS 3 satellite is a space laboratory which will test a new navigation system that could control supersonic jet airliners of the future.

UK SUBMARINE STUCK IN MUD

BARROW, England, Nov. 5, (Reuters).—Britain's third Polaris nuclear submarine the 55 million sterling Repulse lay stuck in the mud here last night.

The 7,000-ton vessel ran aground an hour after she was launched during violent clashes between police and 700 anti-nuclear demonstrators.

Three tugs tried desperately to budge the submarine as the tide ebbed, and workmen on board for the short voyage to the fitting-out dock were taken ashore by small boats.

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GOETHE INSTITUTE

The lecture of Prof. Bodendstedt, on Tuesday, November 7, 1967 will be introduced by a lecture from Dr. Sayed Mohammad Hosseini, Faculty of science, on "The Institute of Physics of Kabul University".

PIA Winter Schedule

Effective November 1, 1967

Days: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday,

Saturday

Arrival: Kabul 1050 hours

Departure: For Peshawar 1140 hours